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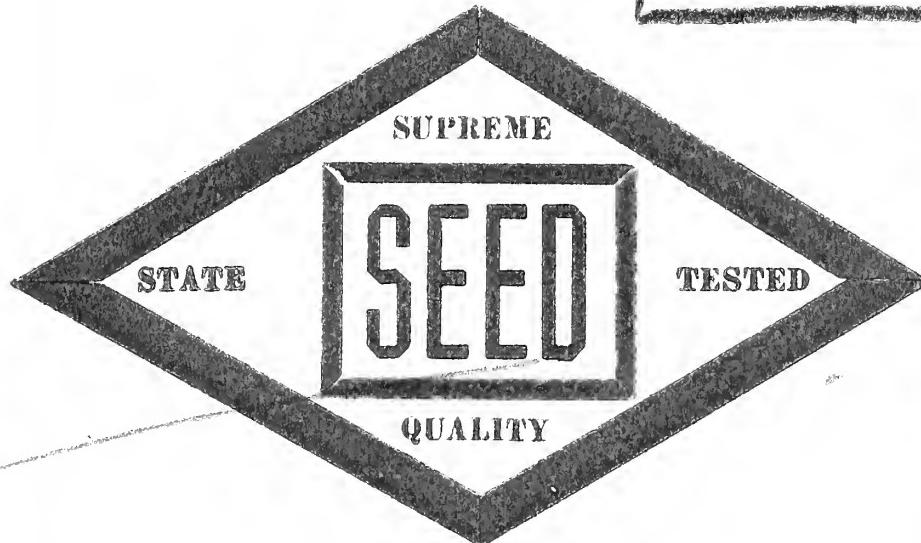
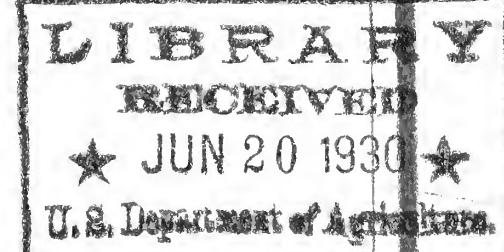
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ANNUAL CATALOG

1921



Washburn & Wilson
Seed Company

Moscow, Idaho

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FOREWORD

Following our policy of the past we do not use the expensive lithographs and high priced paper. This additional saving we firmly believe can be better used for the purpose of insuring our patrons of a higher grade seed and better service in other directions. In the last analysis, it is SEEDS that the farmer and gardener is willing to pay for and not highly colored and expensive catalogs.

HOW TO ORDER

For your convenience we enclose a special order blank. Write your name and address plainly. State how shipment should be made.

PARCEL POST RATES

A parcel post package may weigh from 4 ozs to 70 lbs, for the first, second and third zones—with a 20-pound weight limit for third to eighth zones, and must not exceed in size 84 inches in length and girth combined.

Books, Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc., will be charged for at 1c for 2 ozs. up to 8 ozs. for any distance.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CANADA the rate on any parcel up to four ounces is one cent per ounce. All parcels over four ounces take the pound rate, which is 12 cents per pound up to 4 pounds 6 ounces.

Weight	1st Zone		2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
	Local rate	Zone 50 miles	50 to 150 miles	150 to 300 miles	300 to 600 miles	600 to 1000 miles	1000 to 1400 miles	1400 to 1800 miles	1800 to all miles
1 lb.					\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 lbs.					.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 lbs.	Local				.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 lbs.	Zone				.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 lbs.	Rate 5c				.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 lbs.	for first				.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 lbs.	pound.				.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 lbs.	1c for				.35	.60	.65	.81	.96
9 lbs.	each				.39	.56	.73	.91	1.03
10 lbs.	addi-				.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 lbs.	tional				.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 lbs.	pound				.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 lbs.	up to				.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 lbs.	the				.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 lbs.	limit				.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 lbs.	of 70				.67	.98	1.29	1.62	1.92
17 lbs.	pounds				.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 lbs.					.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 lbs.					.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 lbs.					.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

WAR TAX On Packages requiring 25c Postage add 1c Tax; on 26c to 49c add 2c Tax; over 49c add 1c for every 25 or fraction thereof.

On account of many factors entering into the production of crops, it is impossible to give any warranty, and in common with other seed firms our stock is sold subject to the disclaimer adopted by the American Seed Trade Association namely: Washburn & Wilson Seed Co. do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they may be returned at once.

THE HOME GARDEN

A source of pleasure, profit and health. Resolve this spring, that you will have a garden. Make your plans early, with a careful selection of seed. It will repay you many times for the money and efforts expended in rosy cheeks, health-giving exercise and in the pleasure of seeing plants unfold and develop into crisp, delicious vegetables for your table, which will be a big factor in reducing the high cost of living. In the following seeds which we offer for your selection, the varieties have been carefully selected as being particularly suited to this locality and most of the seed stock has been grown in this locality, which means that the stock is acclimated and will produce the best of its kind. This stock has also been tested by the State Seed Analyst for purity and germination. We have used every care to make this ideal seed for the Inland Empire.

Seed should be ordered early so as to insure getting the varieties wanted. Certain stocks are limited on account of unfavorable weather conditions. When the present stock is exhausted, it will be hard to duplicate.

GENERAL CULTURE METHODS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

While it is impossible to give detailed directions for each vegetable in the home garden, a few fundamental rules will serve as a guide for the inexperienced.

Location: The garden spot of the city or town does not permit of any choice as to location. That of the farm however does and this should be given considerable thought as, when it is once established, in all probability it will hold the same position indefinitely. In fact it is advisable that it should as weeds can be better controlled and the physical condition of the soil can be improved and brought into a high state of fertility. A well drained site is essential. Low land is cold and subject to baking which conditions do not make for either early or well developed vegetables.

Culture: Well rotted manure should be applied each year. Fresh, trashy manure should not be used on account of weeds and the difficulty encountered in cultivation during the season and the danger of drying out of the soil. Too much work cannot be put on the plot before planting. Clods should never be allowed to form. They will be an aggravation throughout the season and plants cannot develop as they should in soil that is not mellow and pliable.

Planting: On the farm the rows of most of the varieties should be spaced to permit of horse cultivation. This reduces the hand work which is not only expensive but to most men disagreeable and the result will be a better tended garden. The planting table on page 3 will give valuable suggestions as to varieties, time of planting, distance, etc.

BEANS

One pound will plant fifty feet of drill.

Culture—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled warm weather in spring and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made two feet apart, and the beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or three or four beans in hills six to eight inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For string beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use.

GARDEN BEANS

***Golden Wax**—Very popular, both for home garden and for market. The pods are of medium length, broad, flat, golden yellow very fleshy, wax-like, and stringless. The plants are erect compact and produce early and abundantly. The seeds are of medium size, oval, white mottled with red.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c

Challenge Black Wax—An improved strain of black wax and is an exceptionally productive dwarf, wax-podded variety. Hardy, reliable and of the best quality. The pods are of medium size, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of light golden color. The seeds are small oblong and jet black.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1—A very productive, hardy, vigorous, late sort, much in favor for canning. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; fine grained and good quality.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c

***Burpee's Stringless**—This variety has become very popular because of its hardiness and productiveness. It is stringless, ripens earlier than Valentine and remains tender and crisp a long time after maturity. Pods are pale green, long and straight, round, meaty, and of excellent flavor. The plants have a spreading habit of growth, and produce large quantities of pods which are very uniform both in size and shape.

Packets 15c. 1 lb. 30c

***Kentucky Wonder**, commonly known as the Old Homestead—We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole bean. Suitable for use as snaps. And if picked frequently will bear until frost. The vines are vigorous, climbing, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, nearly round and very crisp when young. Seed long, oval, slightly flattened, dun colored. One of the very best early pole snap beans for the garden.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry—The best of the horticultural varieties for general use. Equal to Lazy Wife as a general purpose late snap and green shell pole bean for home use and market.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c.

White Seeded String Beans—This variety has been grown in the bean section of northern Idaho for several years and has proved a popular string variety. It is an extra early, pencil pod, white seeded bush bean.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c.

*We recommend the starred number.

LIMA BEANS

***Henderson Bush**—The earliest variety of bush Lima. This bean has been grown near Kendrick and has never failed to mature. Seeds are small and can be used for canning.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c.

King of The Garden. Pole—One of the best main crop varieties. pods are long and well filled with four or five large, white beans.

Packet 15c. 1 lb. 30c.

COMMERCIAL BEANS

Lady Washington—Perhaps the most popular commercial bean grown in the Inland Empire. It matures in good season and yields well. The seed is medium sized, white, somewhat oblong and flattened.

Selected hand picked stock per cwt.....\$8.00

Little Navy—A popular variety in some sections. The vines are dwarfed, seed is smaller than Lady Washington and not so flattened.

Selected hand picked stock, per cwt.....\$8.00

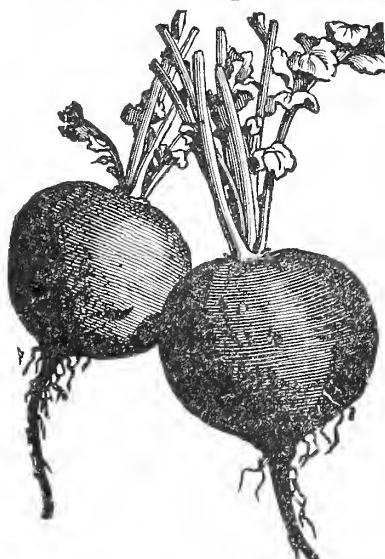
Miners Red—A large sized red bean. Good producer. One of the popular red varieties.

Price per cwt.....\$8.00

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture: Any loam, well drained and well enriched, will raise good beet crops. For early table beets, have drills 16 to 30 inches apart, and sow the seed about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good shape. Or seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground, to give an extra early crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 4 inches apart in the rows. For succession sow at intervals until middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate or soda, say 100 lbs. per acre, will work wonders.



***Early Blood Turnip**—Here we have the old standby, the turnip beet with its dark color, well known to so many homesteads. Quality is very good.

Packet 5c. 3 oz. 25c. 1 lb. 90c.

Extra Early Egyptian—An extra early turnip shaped variety; has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

Packet 5c. 3 oz. 25c. 1 lb. 90c.

Detroit Dark Red—Considered to be the best beet for the market and home garden, and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. The leaves are dark green shaded with red. The roots are medium sized, globular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark red blood color. The flesh is deep vermillion-red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. Very desirable for bunching.

Packet 5c. 3 oz. 25c. 1 lb. 90c.

Eclipse—It is nearly as early as Egyptian and more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a small top, very sweet, fine and dark blood color. It does not grow to a large size but is very desirable for its sweet, tender quality.

Packet 5c. 3 oz. 25c. 1 lb. 90c.

*We recommend the starred numbers.

CABBAGE

Sow one ounce for 3000 to 4000 plants, 4 ounces for one acre.

Culture—For plants of the earliest sorts sow seed in January or February under glass, and plant out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 24 inches apart, and rows at least 3 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. Protect against the ravages of cutworms, maggot and green worm. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plant is of great benefit. Potash applications, such as wood ashes or muriate, may also do much good. For late cabbage plants, sow seeds in drills in open ground during April and May, and thin in June, giving the plants more room than allowed for earliest cabbages.

***Early Jersey Wakefield**—The best early cabbage grown. It forms pointed head of good size and firmness and should be included in every farm and city garden.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 20c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.	1 lb. \$2.00.
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Early Winningstadt—Like the Wakefield this cabbage has a pointed head. It is one of the hardiest of the early cabbages. Medium size, very solid and of good quality.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 20c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.	1 lb. \$2.00.
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Copenhagen Market—This excellent variety from Denmark will command the attention of those who grow for early market, as well as the private growers who desire an extra early, round-headed cabbage which can be depended upon for making large solid heads at an early season. The heads are grown upon a remarkably short stem, are solid and large in size, weighing

10 to 12 pounds, with light green leaves and of good quality. It is the largest of the early round-headed varieties, and its habit of growth allows of its being planted close together in the field or garden, thereby producing a larger number of heads to a given area, a feature which is very important in growing this vegetable.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00



large, broad, spreading outer leaves. The heads are very large, flat, but deep. An excellent keeper.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 20c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.	1 lb. \$2.00.
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***Danish Ballhead**—A medium or late variety, one of the very best keepers, and excellent for late winter or spring shipping. The heads are round, of medium size, very solid and hard, and of good quality. Vigorous, compact, exceedingly hardy, and reliable. Its remarkably good keeping qualities make it an extremely valuable cabbage for storing for winter use.

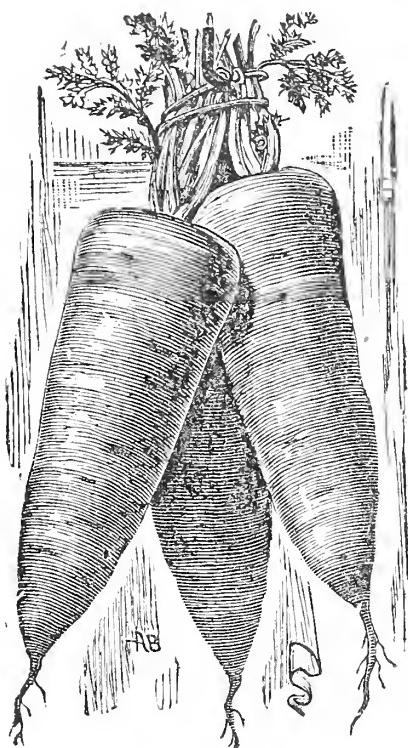
Packet 5c.	1 oz. 30c	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.	1 lb. \$2.75.
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See page 26 for cabbage plants.

*We recommend the starred numbers.

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.



Culture: Carrots do best in warm, deep, rather light and fertile soil that is well supplied with humus, or on strong loam having been in clover and broken the year before. For the earliest crop sow seed of the early short-rooted sorts in April or May in drills a foot apart and thin to 2 inches. For main crop, sow in May or June, or for succession even in July, using the longer rooted varieties. The rows for these may be 16 to 30 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 2, 3 or even 4 inches. To raise carrots for stock the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow of cultivation by horse-power. In sowing carrot or other small seed, especially during dry weather, pains should be taken to firm the soil well over the seed, either by means of the feet or with the roller of the garden drill.

***Golden Half Long**—By far the best carrot for home use and for market and by many it is preferred for stock feeding, for although it is not so large as the stock carrots, the yield is almost as great and the quality is superior. Carrots

should be more generally grown, both for table and stock. They are a delicious and healthful vegetable, easy to grow and in perfect condition at any time during their growth from the time they are the size of a lead pencil until long after they are matured.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 10c.	¼ lb. 25c.	1 lb. 90c.
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Chantenay or Model—An excellent stump-rooted variety about six inches long, very broad at the shoulder and tapering to a blunt point, free from core, fine grained and tender; orange-red; medium early. Desirable for both garden and field culture.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 10c.	¼ lb. 25c.	1 lb. 90c.
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***Oxheart or Guerande**—Especially desirable on shallow or hard soil where longer rooted varieties would not thrive. The tops are small. The mature roots are about five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small taproot. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is medium early, and is desirable for table use, when mature they are excellent for stock.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 10c.	¼ lb. 25c.	1 lb. 90c.
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Large White Mastodon—The most popular white carrot for stock feeding on account of its immense size, productiveness and being short and easy to harvest. It sometimes yields as much as 25 tons per acre. Not suitable for table use.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 10c.	¼ lb. 25c.	1 lb. 90c.
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*We recommend the starred numbers.

CORN

One pound will plant about 100 hills; 8 lbs. per acre.

Culture: Seed of the sweet varieties is liable to rot if planted in wet or cold ground. Yet if we have an early warm spell in spring, it may pay to take some risk, as often the plants, when once up, escape injury by frost. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and thin out to three plants to a hill, or plant in rows 4 feet apart, and to stand 12 inches apart in the rows. For succession plant every two weeks up to July 15th.

***Golden Bantam**—This new sweet corn is described as the tenderest, sweetest and best sweet corn in existence. Its attractive yellow color, being another good feature added to its many good qualities, makes it an easy seller on the market. The stalks are vigorous and strong, growing about 4 feet high, and produce 3 to 4 fine 8-rowed ears 6 to 8 inches long. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of sweet corn, and less apt to be bothered by worms.

1 lb. 30c.

10 lb. \$2.25.

Early Minnesota—This popular variety is one of the best second early sorts for the market and the home garden. The stalks are about six feet high, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. The ears are about 8 inches long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, white, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so desirable are intensified.

1 lb. 30c.

10 lb. \$2.25.

Stowell's Evergreen—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition.

1 lb. 30c.

10 lb. \$2.25.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Culture: For very early cucumbers, sow April 1st, in a hotbed upon pieces of sod (grass side down), so that they can be readily transplanted to the open ground, in rich soil, when danger of frost is over, or protect by hand-glasses. For early use, plant if the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill, after all danger to insects is over. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Continue planting at intervals for a succession. The cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, it destroys their productiveness. For pickles, plant from June until the middle of July. The yellow-striped cucumber or squash beetle is the most serious insect enemy of the crop. Bordeaux, Arsenate of Lead Mixture is by far the best remedy yet discovered. Dilute it with water, 3 ounces to the gallon, and spray it on the vines when in danger of the beetle or blight.



*We recommend the starred numbers.

***Boston Pickling**—This is one of the most popular pickling cucumbers of the very best form and quality, and has yielded at the rate of over 200,000 pickles per acre. Its enormous productive ability makes this variety a favorite one. Ready to pick in 50 days.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 15c.	1 lb. 90c.
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Improved Long Green—Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the west. When matured it is 9 to 12 inches long, very solid and crisp, and retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. The young fruits are very desirable for pickling.

Packet 5c.	1 oz. 15c.	1 lb. 90c.
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LETTUCE

Culture—Sow the seed in hotbeds of flats during February or early March. Plant the young seedlings out in flats or cold frame several inches apart each way, and, as soon as a nice, rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow seed thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to five or more inches apart. Sow for succession every two weeks until the fall. Some varieties do well in a cool forcing house during winter.

***Hanson Head**—A splendid head lettuce for either market or home use for late summer. The plant is compact, and forms large, solid cabbage-like heads of fine quality and flavor; remaining in good condition longer than most other sorts. The leaves are bright yellowish green, broad, crumpled, and frilled at the edges, and with distinctive midrib. Inner leaves are white, very crisp and sweet.

Packet 5c.	Oz. 15c	1 lb 90c.
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Early Curled Simpson—A standard variety for early outdoor culture. The leaves, in loose clusters, are light green in color, slightly frilled and much blistered, are crisp, tender and sweet. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting while the plants are young.

Packet 5c.	Oz. 15c	1 lb 90c.
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ONIONS

Culture: For dry (fall) bulbs select a clean, rich, well-drained and well manured piece of land, prepare a perfect seed bed, and sow seed in early spring in drills 15 inches or so apart, using four or five pounds of fresh seeds per acre. Use wheel-hoe and weeders freely, and thin plants to stand at least two inches apart in the row. Pull when tops begin to die down, cure and sell, or store in a cool, dry place. For sets, select a clean sandy soil of medium fertility, prepare it well in early spring, and at once sow seeds in drills a foot apart, using 40 to 60 pounds of seed per acre. Gather the sets when ripe, cure and store in a dry, airy place. In early spring following plant them in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and about two inches apart in the drill. By sowing seed of the Spanish type, such as Yellow Globe Danver and Southport Globes, under glass in January, February or March and transplanting in April to open ground three or four inches apart in the rows, bulbs of immense size may be produced.

One ounce of onion seed for 200 feet of drill, four to five pounds for one acre.

*We recommend the starred numbers.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A very popular variety, especially for market. It is globular in form; very solid and one of the best shippers. The skin is brownish yellow and the flesh is fine grained, creamy white, crisp, mild and of

excellent flavor. One of the best main crop varieties. Packet 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c. 1 lb \$1.75.



***Large Red Weathersfield**—A very large onion, flattened in shape and with skin of a purplish color, and flesh purplish white; rather strong flavored, but good and an excellent keeper. Packet 5c. Oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c. 1 lb. \$1.50.

Southport White Globe—The mild flavor of this wonderful variety is famed the world over. It will average from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and produces large yield. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and of a very fine flavor and snowy white in color. Packet 5c. Oz. 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. 1 lb \$1.75.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants.

Culture: For earliest cauliflower, raise plants by sowing in hot bed or greenhouse during January or February, and transplant to flats or cold frames, 2 or 3 inches apart each way. Set in open ground as soon in spring as the land can be put in good order. Soil to be a warm, very rich, fibrous loam, well supplied with humus and moisture. Copious water applications during dry weather, especially when the plants are heading, are of much help. Set plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. When heads are formed and are hard, they should be blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying with raphia, or strips of soft cloth. For late cauliflower, to mature during the pickling season (August 15th to October 10th), start plants in open ground like late cabbages, and handle them like that crop.

Early Alba—The best cauliflower grown. Grown for home or market. It is a large, solid headed variety and develops early.

Packet 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

See page 26 for plants.

CELERY

One ounce of celery will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

Golden Self-Blanching—A splendid variety of early celery, requiring but little labor to blanch. Plants grow to a medium size and make a stocky growth; heart is rich golden-yellow with light yellowish green outer leaves. The quality is excellent, as the stalks are remarkably crisp and tender.

Packet 5c. Oz. 50c.

See page 26 for plants.

*We recommend the starred numbers.

MUSKMELON

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Culture—Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way for muskmelons, 8 to 10 feet for watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds, after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had, by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungus foes as are cucumbers and squash vines. Early and repeated spraying with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture is always advisable for these crops.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem—The Rocky Ford cantaloupe is known the world over. The melons are covered with a heavy grayish netting. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs and is heavily netted over the entire melon. A wonderfully prolific yielder. Producing its luscious medium size melon in 68 days. It is the right shape to pack to best advantage in crates. The seed cavity is very small, flesh thick and firm, a good melon for market as well as the home garden.

Packet 5c.	Oz. 10c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c.	1 lb \$1.00
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WATERMELON

Tom Watson—A large fine melon with pink flesh and extremely small seeds. Skin tough but thin. Excellent shipper.

Packet 5c.	Oz. 10c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c.	1 lb \$1.00
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Kleckley Sweet—A long melon with solid dark green colored skin. Flesh red and crisp. Its sweet honey like flavor makes it one of the most popular melons grown. Attractive red color, sweet and delicious. The heart is large with no core.

Packet 5c.	Oz. 10c.	1 lb \$1.00.
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CITRON

Small, round melons used for pickling and preserving. Skin dark green, distinctly striped. Flesh white and firm.

Packet 5c.	Oz. 15c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb 35c.
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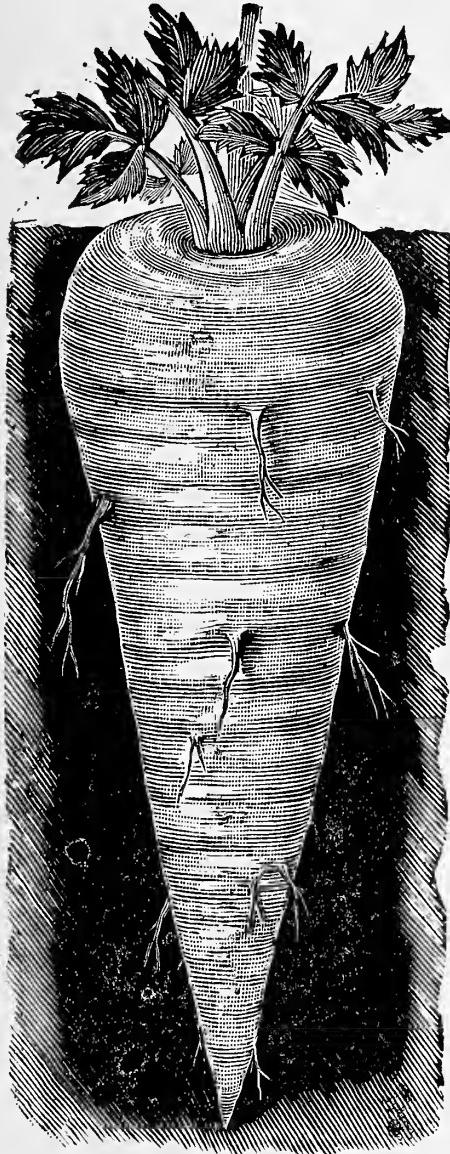
MUSTARD

Southern Curled—Hardy, with light green leaves curled at edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. Excellent for salads and greens.

Packet 5c.	Oz. 15c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c.
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All our seeds are tested by the State Seed Analyst. A copy of the certificate is yours for the asking.

PARSNIPS



One ounce for 200 feet of drill, 5 to 6 lbs for an acre.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit in drills 18 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, in a rich deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars in the fall for immediate needs.

Hollow Crown—This is the best and most productive variety and is largely grown both in the home garden and for market. The roots, which are white, grow long, and are smooth, tender, sweet and are of excellent flavor. This strain was made by careful selection of roots growing to an ideal shape and having the distinct hollow crown.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. ¼ lb 30. 1 lb \$90c.

PUMPKIN

One ounce for 25 hills, 3 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Sow in good soil in May, when the ground has become warm, in hills 10 feet apart each way, or in fields of corn about every fourth hill; plant at the same time with the corn. Pumpkin varieties if planted together will mix. There is not much danger or their mixing or hybridizing with squashes or other vines.

Sugar or Sweet Pie—A small, fine grained, very sweet pumpkin; the best variety for making pies. The vines are very productive. The fruits are round, somewhat flattened, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is a rich yellow, thick and meaty.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. ½ lb. 40c.

Connecticut Field—A large round or slightly oval shape pumpkin. Skin reddish orange color, with rich orange yellow flesh. Extensively grown for stock feeding, and generally planted with corn, producing enormous crops in 65 days. One of the best grown for pies.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. ½ lb 40c.

GARDEN PEAS

One pound will plant about fifty feet of drill.

Culture—Peas of extra early smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of providing brush may be avoided. Judicious selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give a full supply of the choicest green peas almost during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows three or four inches deep and three feet apart; scatter the seed peas into them and cover with hoe or plow. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows and brush in between for support. All garden peas, however, require good strong and fertile land.

***Gradus**—This grand extra early pea has no superior and few if any equals. It is practically as early as the small round, hard, smooth peas commonly grown for extra early and it is so much better in every other way that it is fast displacing them for first early crop. It is equal in quality to most of the late varieties, and many of our customers use it exclusively, sowing in succession for early, medium and late.

The vine is vigorous, robust, heavy stemmed, and grows only one and one-half to two feet high. The pods are large and are filled with six to ten very large, wrinkled, narrow peas of the most delicious flavor; as large, as sweet, and as tender as the finest late peas. Our seed is grown from the original strain, acclimated in the northwest.

Packet 10c.	1 lb 25c.	10 lbs \$1.75.
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Thomas Laxton—Thomas Laxton peas are very similar to Gradus in every way except that the shape of the pods, the ends of which are square, and the pods and vines are a darker green. It is nearly or quite as early as Gradus, and the large wrinkled, dark green peas are sweet, tender, delicious, and unexcelled in quality by any of the late varieties. The vines grow about three feet high.

Packet 10c.	1 lb 25c.	10 lbs \$1.75.
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American Wonder—Very early, and of dwarf compact growth, about twelve inches high. Very popular with those who object to making a support for the vines. The pods are about three inches long, straight, round, blunt at the ends and light green. The peas are of medium size, wrinkled, and of fine quality.

Packet 10c.	1 lb 25c.	10 lbs \$1.75.
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Alaska, or Earliest of All—A well-known, smooth seeded, extra early variety, extensively used by canners. The vines are strong and vigorous, two feet high, and of light green color. The pods are about three inches long, and are well filled with round blue peas, slightly pitted.

Packet 10c.	1 lb 25c.	10 lbs \$1.75.
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Little Marvel—The vines, of dwarf, even growth, average fifteen inches in height and are heavily set with fine pods, frequently borne in pairs. The pods average two and one-half inches in length, are square at the bottom, and well filled with six or seven quite large, deep-green peas. All who desire a fine early crop of the choicest wrinkled peas will be delighted with Little Marvel.

Packet 10c.	1 lb 25c.	10 lbs \$1.75.
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***Telephone**—The standard market gardener's main crop pea. Grows about five feet high, and bears an abundance of long, straight, pointed pods filled with large peas of a rich sugary flavor.

Packet 10c.	1 lb 25c.	10 lbs \$1.75.
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Melting Sugar—Pods grow 5 to 6 inches long, and are cooked with the peas. Height, 5 ft. A great favorite, white seeded sugar pea, with those who have once used them.

Packet 10c.	1 lb 25c.	10 lbs \$1.75.
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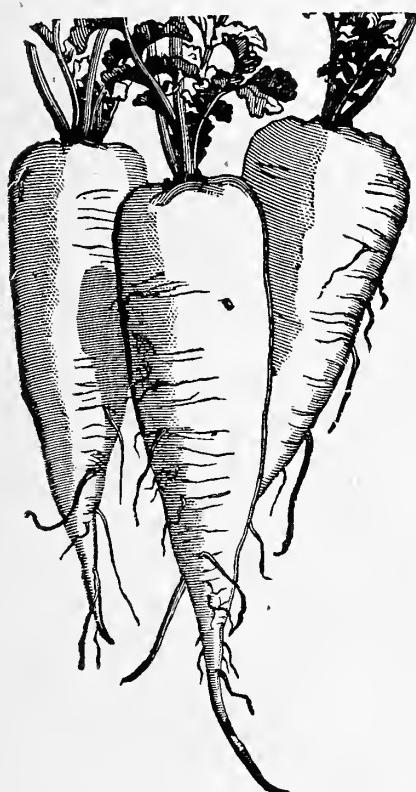
*We recommend the starred numbers.

Gypsum or Land Plaster will increase your yields of Alfalfa and Clover. The expense is slight compared with the returns realized.

RADISH

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow early and often. In good, warm loam, especially if quite sandy, summer radishes will make a crop in four to six weeks from sowing. The soil should be well prepared and fertilizers may be used freely. Have the rows a foot apart, and sow just seed enough so that they will not require thinning. Any little spot that becomes available during summer may be utilized for planting radishes. The short or turnip-rooted sorts are quickest and easiest to grow, and good for forcing also. On greenhouse bench or frames the rows need not be more than four inches apart. Sow winter radishes in July and August. They grow best in the cooler autumn weather. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar or in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—The color is rich, carmine scarlet and tipped white. It is extremely quick to mature, being ready for the table in 20 days from the time of sowing seed. It is invaluable for forcing under glass, as well as for growth in the open air. The skin is very smooth, and its clear color gives it an appetizing appearance on the table. Its flavor is excellent, and its qualities high in all respects. Market gardeners find it a quick selling sort at good prices.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c. 1 lb 90c.

***French Breakfast**—This pretty radish in color is bright red, tipped with white. It is oblong in shape, and in quality is crisp and tender. It is a quick grower, maturing in 18 to 20 days. Exceedingly popular.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c. 1 lb 90c.

Long Bright Scarlet—An excellent early long, red radish for home or market. The roots are smooth, slender, about six inches long, uniform in shape, and very attractive. They remain crisp and tender until nearly matured.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c. 1 lb 90c.

***White Icicle**—The Icicle radish is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. It remains tender during the entire growing period, and is quite as good when an inch in diameter as when only half an inch. Ready for use in about 20 to 25 days. A fine variety for market and private gardeners, who have a demand for an early, long, white radish. It is a marvel of excellence, most attractive in appearance and very popular.

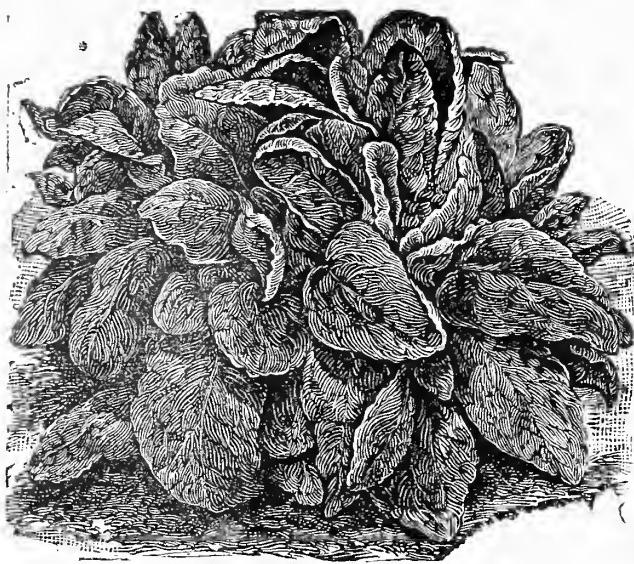
Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c. 1 lb 90c.

SPINACH

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 lbs in drills for an acre.

Culture—For spring and summer use sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well-manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of severe cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich. The stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves. Light applications of nitrate of soda have often a magic effect on spinach.

*We recommend the starred numbers.



***Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved—**

The earliest and hardiest, best for early spring and fall planting. A favorite with the home and market gardeners. Matures in 40 days. It has thick, dark green wrinkled leaves.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. 1 lb 60c.

Thick Leaved Improved—One of the best market sorts, producing large thick, dark green crumpled leaves in 45 days of fine quality, standing a long time before running to seed. A favorite in all sections for fall or spring sowing.

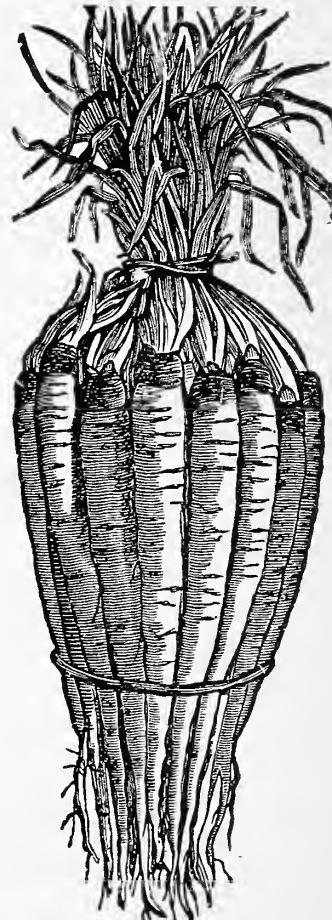
Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. 1 lb 60c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A very desirable winter vegetable. grows similar to parsnip and is meaty and of fine flavor. Packet 5c. Oz. 20c.

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard—This vegetable is cultivated for its leaves which are used as greens and for its stems which are white and fleshy, and are cooked and served similar to asparagus. The leaf portion is



heavily crumpled or savoyed and is very crisp and tender. It is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks, being served as two vegetables, afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time. can start cutting in about 21 days. Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.

*We recommend the starred numbers.

Nitrate of Soda has increased the yield of corn at University Farm 50%. It will do the same for you. Order a sack for your Garden.

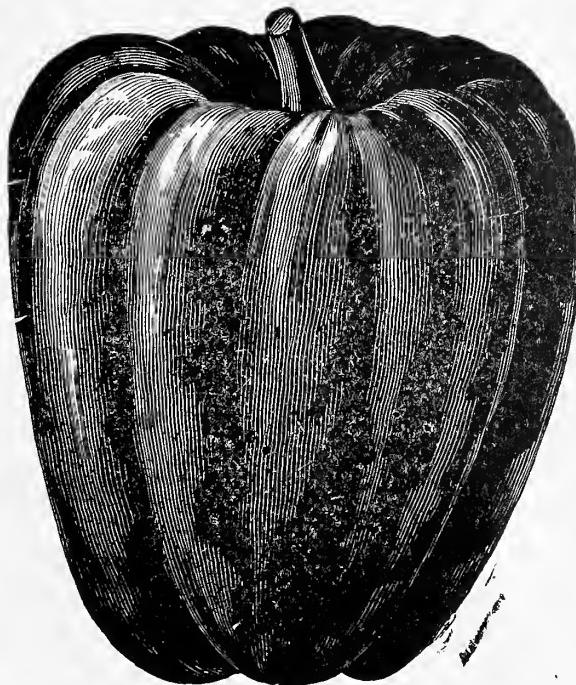
PEPPER

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Early, bright red in color at maturity, of large size, and has thick flesh. Sweet, but occasionally plants will produce fruits which are hot in flavor. Matures in 120 days.

Packet 5c. Oz. 40c.

Ruby King—This pepper was introduced to the American public more than a decade ago, and it at once took conspicuous place and became the leader of the sweet red sorts. It grows about five to six inches long by three to four inches in diameter; flesh is very thick, sweet and so mild it is often sliced for a salad; also fine for stuffing. Matures its large well shaped peppers in 130 days.

Packet 5c. Oz. 40c.

**KALE**

Dwarf Green Curled—A very hardy and vigorous variety; leaves are large with cut and frilled edges. Remarkably tender and delicious in flavor.

Packet 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1.75.

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Culture—Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties four feet apart each way, the winter sorts 10 to 12 feet each way. Use seed freely, 8 to 12 seeds to the hill, to provide for losses by insects. When danger of such loss is past, thin to two or four plants to the hill. To repel the squash vine borer, throw a handful of tobacco dust close around the plants, strong-smelling black squash bug can be kept in check by hand picking, going over the vines at frequent intervals. For yellow-striped beetle and blight, spray early and repeatedly with Arsenate of Lead Mixture.

***Hubbard**—An improved strain of the true Hubbard, which has long been the most popular winter squash, and is still unexcelled. The vines are strong, vigorous and productive. The fruits are large and the shell is dark green, extremely hard, and densely warted. The flesh is golden-yellow, thick, fine grained, dry, sweet, and no other squash can compare with it in flavor. It is unequalled as a winter keeper and shipper.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10. 1 lb \$1.25.

Early Summer Crookneck—A popular early bush variety. One of the best summer squashes. It is of dwarf bushy habit and very productive, maturing its squash in 45 days. The skin is yellow. Flesh deep golden yellow, dry and of agreeable flavor.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10. 1 lb \$1.25.

White Bush Scallop—The bush or patty pan squashes are earlier than any other summer variety. The skin is white, and it is tender when ready for use. It is of dwarf bushy habit, quite hardy and very productive. Matures in 45 days.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10. 1 lb \$1.25.

*We recommend the starred numbers.

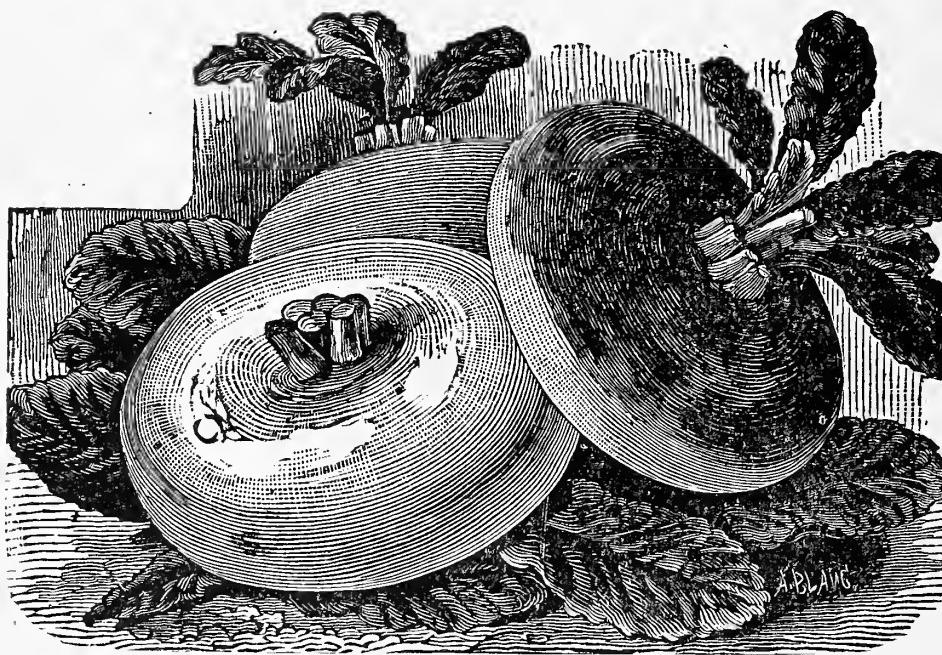
Mammoth Chili—The outer skin of this great squash is a rich orange yellow. The flesh is yellow and very thick, and the quality is good and nutritious. It is of the highest value as a stock food, far exceeding ordinary pumpkins in this respect, maturing in 80 days. It is a prolific variety, and a good winter keeper. Has reached the great weight of 100 pounds or more. It is a typical sort to grow for exhibition at the fairs.

Packet 5c. Oz. 20c. 1 lb. \$1.75.

TURNIP

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; one to two pounds per acre.

Culture—For early, sow seed of flat varieties in open ground in spring in drills one foot or more apart, using seed sparingly. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until June. For fall and winter sow in July and August. A good crop may often be grown by scattering seed



thinly in the corn-field at last cultivation. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar, or pit outdoors.

*Purple Top

White Globe—An early medium sized globular shaped turnip of good quality for table or stock. A heavy producer and good keeper.

The flesh is white and of good eating quality.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. 1 lb. 90c.

Amber Globe—One of the best yellow fleshed varieties, grown usually for stock feeding. The roots are of large size and of globular shape. The skin is clear yellow except the top which is tinged with green. The flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. This variety keeps well and is a good cropper.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. 1 lb. 90c.

Snowball—This delicious turnip is the best early variety grown. Under favorable conditions is ready for use six weeks after the seed is sown. It is small, uniform in size and shape, and almost perfectly globular. The skin is smooth, white and thin; flesh is pure, sparkling white, sweet, tender, crisp and delicious.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. 1 lb. 90c.

Purple Top Strap-Leaf—It matures very quickly, and may be used for either early spring or fall sowing. The roots are flat, medium size. Color purple or dark red, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. 1 lb. 90c.

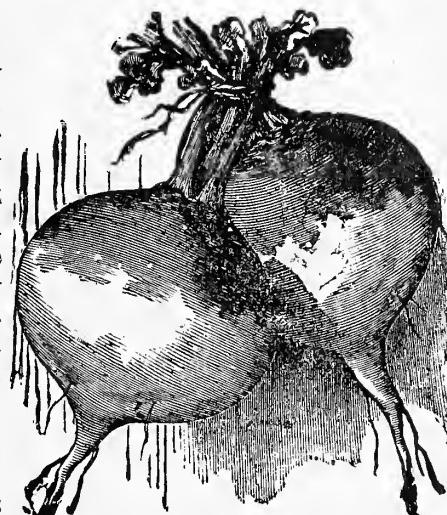
*We recommend the starred numbers.

Nitrate of Soda applied to Prune trees at the rate of five pounds per tree doubled the yield. It will do the same for other fruits.

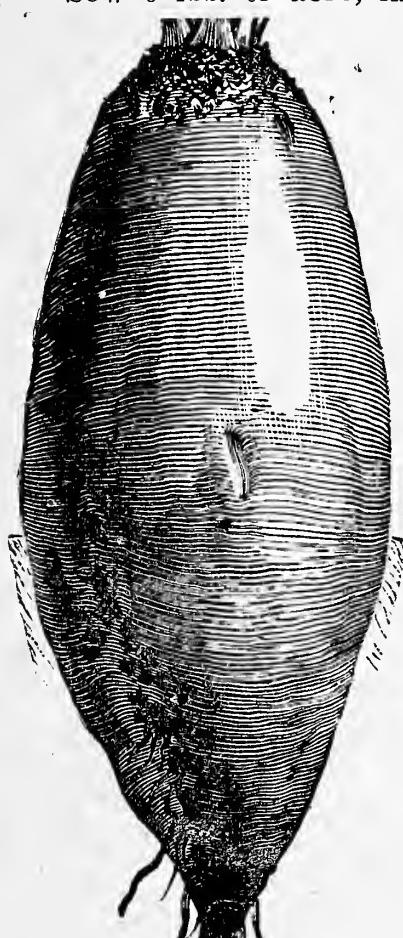
RUTABAGA

American Purple Top—This is of fine quality and widely grown. It keeps perfectly all winter. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and satisfactory. It is globe shaped, purple top, yellow skin and flesh, with smaller top and shorter neck than most sorts. It is justly held in high esteem for both table and stock feeding purposes, as the roots grow fairly smooth, with comparatively small tap root, uniform in shape, color and quality. Flesh is crisp, fine grained and solid. Matures in 95 days.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. 1 lb. 90c.

**MANGEL, WURZEL OR STOCK BEETS**

Sow 6 lbs. to acre, in May or June, in rows 3 feet apart, and thin to 9 inches. Give the crop good cultivation.



***Giant Intermediate**—A large growing yellow flesh stock beet. Grows well out of the ground and is easily harvested, is a heavy yielder, of excellent winter stock feed.

Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. 1 lb. 75c.

Mammoth Long Red—A large, red skinned, white fleshy variety. Is a very heavy yielder.

Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. 1 lb. 75c.

Golden Tankard—A medium sized mangel. Skin and flesh yellow. A good yielder and a popular variety.

Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. 1 lb. 75c.

***Danish Sludstrup**—One of the best stock beets. It grows to medium size with exceptionally smooth roots, well out of the ground.

Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. 1 lb. 75c.

SUGAR BEET

Sugar Wanzeleben—A standard variety of beet used for sugar making and is also excellent for stock food, although it does not make as great tonnage as the mangels.

Oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. 1 lb. 75c.

TOMATOES

***Spark's Earlianana**—Very popular with many growers of tomatoes for early market. The fruits are of good size, scarlet red color and crowded in clusters over the entire plant. An excellent first early tomato for home use. Matures its good size red fruit in 85 days.

Packet 5c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

John Baer—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties.

Packet 5c. Oz. 35c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

See page 26 for plants.

*We recommend the starred numbers.

SEED POTATOES

Potatoes should be more generally grown in the Inland Empire. The irrigation sections are always in the market for seed stocks and such seed can be grown to perfection in our drier sections. County agents are certifying seed potatoes and whatever such stock is produced there will never be any question of disposing of it.

By using good clean seed not only will a marketable crop be produced but the yield will be larger for the simple reason that the stand will be more nearly perfect, the plants more vigorous and few if any hills affected with some disease which prevents the formation of the tubers.

As a straight business proposition, doesn't it look as tho a few dollars additional spent for seed thereby increasing the yield and quality at least fifty per cent was a good investment?

EARLIEST OF ALL	CARMEN
EARLY ROSE	NETTED GEM
EARLY SIX WEEKS	GOLD COIN
EARLY OHIOS	IDAHO RURALS

Write for Prices.

GARDEN COLLECTIONS

Realizing that some time is required to make a selection of seeds for the home garden and that often the best adapted varieties are not selected by the amateur, we have made up collections of seeds which we believe will furnish the best vegetables, in the proper sequence for the home table.

Number 1. 50c.

1 Radish—White Icicle.	1 Pea—Early Alaska.
1 Lettuce—Early Curled Simpson.	1 Bean—Burpee Stringless.
1 Lettuce—Hanson Head.	1 Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam.
1 Onion—Red Wethersfield.	1 Parshnip—Hollow Crown.
1 Beet—Detroit.	1 Pumpkin—Early Sugar.
1 Carrot—Half Long.	1 Squash—Hubbard.

Number 2. \$1.00.

1 Radish—Scarlet Globe.	1 Cucumber—Boston Pickling.
1 Radish—White Icicle.	1 Pea—Early Alaska..
1 Lettuce—Early Curled Simpson.	1 Pea—Horsfords Market Garden.
1 Lettuce—Hanson Head.	1 Bean—Burpee Stringless.
1 Onion—Red Wethersfield.	1 Bean—Golden Wax.
1 Onion—Yellow Globe Danver.	1 Sweet Corn Golden Bantam.
1 Beet—Early Blood Turnip.	1 Parsnip—Hollow rCown.
1 Carrot—Half Long.	1 Pumpkin—Early Sugar.
1 Turnip—Purple Top.	1 Squash—Hubbard.
1 Cabbage—Early Wakefield.	1 Spinach—Strap Leaf.
1 Cabbage—Danish Ballhead.	1 Swiss Chard.

Number 3. Flowers. 50c.

1 Sweet Pea (Spencer Mixture.)	1 Cosmos (Mixed.)
1 Nasturtium (Tall.)	1 Holly Hock (Mixed.)
1 Nasturtium (Dwarf.)	1 Pansy (Finest Mixed.)
1 Aster (Choice Mixture.)	1 Verbena.

We carry nothing but the highest grade seeds. You will find them the cheapest in the end.

SWEET PEAS

Culture—In the early spring dig a trench five to six inches deep and ten inches wide. Fill in with a mixture of well rotted manure and soil and firm well. Plant the seeds two inches deep and three to four inches apart in a double row. Most people plant too thick. Use water bountifully after the plants are well started. Keep the blooms picked closely to insure continuous blossoming.

Spencer Type.

The new Spencer type of sweet pea is far more beautiful than the old Grandifloras. This new pea has large fluted blooms growing on clusters on long stems.

King White —A large pure white flower.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Margaret Atlee —A deep cream pink.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Hercules —Clear pink	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Countess Spencer —The original giant flowered Spencer.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Primrose Spencer —Clear primrose, large and wavy.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Illuminator —Brilliant orange scarlet.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Apple Blossom —Standard bright rose, wings primrose flushed with rose	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
King Edward Spencer —The best pure red Spencer.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Bertrand Deal Improved —Large rosy lilac.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 50c.
Sweet Pea Mixture —Made up of true Spencer varieties.....	Pkt. 10c.	Oz. 30c.

NASTURTIUMS

Tall or Climbing —Elegant and luxurious climbers for ver-		
andas, trellises, etc. Mixed.....	Pkt. 5c.	Oz. 15c.
Dwarf —Beautiful bedding plants. Mixed.....	Pkt. 5c.	Oz. 15c.

FLOWER SEEDS

Asters —Finest mixed	Pkt. 10c.	1 oz. \$1.75
Alsysum —Sweet, Little Gem	Pkt. 5c.	Oz. 50c.
Calendula —Mixed varieties	Pkt. 5c.	Oz. 25c.
Cailliopsis —Tall, single mixed	Pkt. 5c.	
Candytuft —All colors, mixed	Pkt. 5c.	Oz. 40c.
Coreopsis —Lancelata Grandiflora	Pkt. 10c.	
Cosmos —Pink	Pkt. 10c.	
Cosmos —White	Pkt. 10c.	
Cosmos —Mixed	Pkt. 10c.	
Digitalis —(Foxglove.) Mixed	Pkt. 5c.	
Gaillardia —Finest single. Mixed	Pkt. 10c.	
Gypsophila —Elegans	Pkt. 10c.	
Hollyhock —Chater's Superb Double. Finest mixed.....	Pkt. 10c.	
Larkspur —Rose	Pkt. 5c.	
Larkspur —Light blue	Pkt. 5c.	
Larkspur —All sorts mixed	Pkt. 5c.	
Lobelia —Compacta, sky-blue	Pkt. 10c.	
Mignonette —Special mixture	Pkt. 10c.	
Pansy —Finest mixed	Pkt. 20c.	
Petunia —Special mixture	Pkt. 15c.	
Phlox Drummondi —Finest mixed	Pkt. 10c.	
Poppy —Mikado pink, double	Pkt. 10c.	
Salpiglossis —Finest mixed	Pkt. 10c.	
Salvia —Splendens	Pkt. 15c.	
Stocks —All colors. Mixed	Pkt. 10c.	
Sweet William —Annual finest. Mixed.....	Pkt. 10c.	
Wild Cucumber	Pkt. 10c.	
Zinnia —Choice mixed colors	Pkt. 10c.	

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, GRASSES

With the prices of the grain crops returning to a pre-war basis there is no question but that the acreage will be reduced. The rancher will endeavor to reduce his operating expense to the minimum and one of the best and safest ways of accomplishing this end and at the same time improve his land, is by the seeding down of a portion of the ranch to Alfalfa, Clover or the grasses. The stimulation to the live stock industry which will result cannot but have a great influence in the upbuilding of the fertility of the soil and the general prosperity of the entire Northwest.

At the time of going to press with our catalog it was impossible to quote prices against the respective items owing to market fluctuations. The prices here listed are correct up to date of mailing but are quoted subject to change without notice. Should prices advance between now and issue of next price list and orders are received at prices quoted below, unless otherwise instructed, seed will be sent equivalent to remittance received or balance refunded should prices decline, calculating at current prices on date order reaches us.

Write for Quotations.

Price are per 100 lbs. In less than sack lots the price will be $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound additional for lots of 50 lbs. or more, 1c per pound additional for lots of less than 50 lbs. For single pounds add 5c per pound. Add 50c for seamless bags for heavy seeds on quantities of 50 lbs. or more. Average weight per sack about 150 lbs.

GRIMM ALFALFA, CERTIFIED

The greatest drought and cold resisting alfalfa on the market. The Grimm successfully withstands the winters of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota and is especially adapted to Idaho and Washington conditions.

Grimm Alfalfa does not require as much seed per acre as common. It produces a much larger crown bearing more and finer stems, producing a better quality of hay. On a comparative test between Grimm and Common alfalfa at the University of Idaho covering a period of several years the Grimm has averaged 5920 lbs. per acre of hay while the Common for the same period averaged 5150 lbs. They obtained their best results from a seeding of six pounds per acre. DO NOT BUY GRIMM SEED UNLESS IT IS CERTIFIED. Our stock is certified, purity test 99.5, germination 96. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$65.00 per ewt.

ALFALFA "Supreme"—The best alfalfa seed obtainable. Selected because of its large, plump seed of uniform bright color, almost perfect in purity and germination. Our seed was obtained in those sections where plants have endured the extreme cold weather and it is for the grower who will only be satisfied with the best. We are sure there is no better seed grown. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$27.50 per cwt.

ALFALFA "Ideal"—This is a very desirable seed. Selected with particular attention to its purity and germination and second only in quality to our Supreme. A splendid value for a reasonable price. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$25.00 per cwt.

ALFALFA "Royal"—Lowest in price consistent with dependable quality. Recleaned, tested for purity and germination and guaranteed to comply with Idaho state law. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$19.00 per cwt.

DON'T BUY GRIMM ALFALFA SEED UNLESS IT IS CERTIFIED

CLOVERS

RED CLOVER "Supreme"—The best from a standpoint of purity, germination and well developed seed. The standard clover for most conditions where soil is well drained. Seed alone or in combination with grasses produces an excellent pasture or hay. A few pounds of clover seeded to each acre of grain crop that you grow will not interfere with the grain crop and will do wonders in fertilizing your fields thereby increasing the value of your land and crops. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$27.50 per cwt.

RED CLOVER "Ideal"—A very desirable seed selected with care for purity and germination and second only in quality to our Supreme. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$25.00 per cwt.

RED CLOVER "Royal"—A good grade of clover, tested for purity and germination and guaranteed to comply with Idaho state law. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$20.00 per cwt.

ALSIKE CLOVER "Supreme"—Especially adapted to low, poorly drained soil. Is ideal for mixture with Red Top and Timothy for seeding in the draws and ravines which are usually too wet to farm successfully. Supreme quality, the best of its kind. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$30.00 per cwt.

ALSIKE CLOVER "Ideal"—Second only in quality to our Supreme. High germination and purity. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$27.00 per cwt.

SWEET CLOVER "White Blossom"—Considered a weed for many years. Sweet clover now lends itself to dry land conditions, and produces a good crop when other clovers are short. It is strictly a biennial and as a soil builder cannot be excelled. Thrives under most all soil and climatic conditions. Particularly suited to break up the clay sub-soil exposed on hill-tops. Its wonderful root system will add many tons of humus per acre and provide air and water drainage in the soil. You should sow two or three pounds of White Blossom Sweet Clover per acre with each grain crop seeded. This will do much to stop the washing of your soil and fertilize your ground. When seeded alone makes a splendid pasture if kept pastured close. And if cut at the proper time for hay will produce a good crop.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM "Supreme"—Highest in germination, purity and general quality of seed. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$20.00 per cwt.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM "Ideal"—Second only to our Supreme. Good germination and purity, guaranteed to comply with the Idaho state law. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$18.50 per cwt.

WE ARE EQUIPPED WITH AN UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SCARIFIER.
ADD \$1.00 PER HUNDRED POUNDS IF YOU DESIRE YOUR SWEET
CLOVER OR ALFALFA SCARIFIED.

GRASSES

TIMOTHY—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture, as it will in the course of a few years, run out. It is, however, well adapted to early spring grazing, as it starts up quickly in the spring and in favorable weather can be pastured in the autumn as well. The largest crops of hay are raised on rich land. It is suited for light, sandy soil as well as some other grasses.

TIMOTHY "Supreme"—North Idaho grown, admitted to be the best section of the northwest for growing Timothy seed. Highest in color, purity and germination. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$10.00 per cwt.

TIMOTHY "Ideal"—Second only to our Supreme. North Idaho grown. High germination and purity. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$9.00 per cwt.

RED TOP—A lowland grass suitable for mixtures with Alsike and Timothy for pasture and hay. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$27.00 per cwt.

ORCHARD GRASS—A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness is very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes early green grass in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in ten to twelve days. When grown for hay some times two crops can be obtained in one season, and when one crop is cut the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red Clover, ryegrass, etc. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$22.50 per cwt.

BROME GRASS—A wonderful drought resister. A grass for the stock raiser. All cattle like it. Will drive out Russian Thistle, also Black Mustard. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasture. We have seen some very fine crops of Brome Grass and Alfalfa mixed, which makes an excellent hay for horses and cattle. These both mature at the same time. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$22.50 per cwt.

ITALIAN RYE—A good drought resisting hay and pasture grass. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$15.00 per cwt.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—A well known grass for lawns, pasture mixture, forms a dense sod where sufficient moisture is present during the summer months. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$35.00 per cwt.

PASTURE MIXTURE—Consisting of grasses and clovers properly mixed so as to insure a good sod of plants that are palatable and which by their habit of growth are able to utilize all of the land. State tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

\$30.00 per cwt.

SUNFLOWER—The Sunflower has been giving excellent results as a silage crop. The yield averages higher than corn. Reports indicate that the feeding value is equal, pound for pound.

\$20.00 per cwt.

FIELD CORN

The production of livestock can be carried on more successfully if corn enters into the cropping system of the ranch. While in some seasons the crop will not mature sound grain it will always make good silage. The value of silage as a feed for cattle of all breeds as well as sheep has been so thoroughly demonstrated that it need not be gone into detail here. The fact remains that it is a good feed, that it can be grown successfully, that it will help to clean up foul fields and that it will help to solve the question in some of the dry districts. If the rancher has a silo full of succulent feed when the pasture begins to get short he can carry his stock over and at the same time have them continue to make the gain that is so necessary for a profit. Every feeder knows that an animal that, through lack of proper feed, ceases to put on flesh, is very apt to be a star boarder for some time.

We offer varieties of corn that have proven successful and which will mature in normal years. Our stock is all local grown seed produced in 1920.

Rusttler's White Dent Corn—An early maturing white dent variety introduced by the University of Idaho and selected for early maturity, for a number of years. It is well adapted for silage or grain. This corn produced ten tons of silage on the University farm in 1920. On ranches it produced as high as sixty bushels of mature corn. Our stock is all home grown stock raised from seed secured direct from the University of Idaho. Llb., 12½c. \$10.00 per cwt.

Early Yellow Dent—The earliest variety we offer. It is a good producer but for silage does not make as heavy a return as the above variety. It is well adapted to hogging off. 12½c per lb, \$10.00 per cwt.

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is a relatively new forage crop introduced from the Sudan in Central Africa and especially well adapted to the dry regions of the United States. It is the only one of the Sorghum family that can be recommended for the Inland Empire and as an annual forage or pasture crop we know of nothing that will surpass it. As a pasture it will produce fully double the feed of the grain crops and stands well the dry summer months which we have to contend with. It being a real drouth resistant and a lover of hot weather this characteristic is easily explained. Most annual forage now generally used fail to produce the feed during the months of July and August. Sudan is at its best during those months. As a hay crop it has produced 3½ tons per acre on farms in this county and the table below taken from Bulletin No. 120 University of Idaho bears out this wonderful record. The plant grows rapidly and it is not unusual to secure two cuttings of hay and good late pasture in addition.

Culture—The seed bed should be well prepared and the seed sown after the ground has become warm. It may be seeded in rows and cultivated or drilled as wheat, depending upon the uses to which it is put. The table indicates which method will make the best returns.

Relation of Rate and Method of Seeding Sudan Grass to Yield of Dry Hay.

Method of Seeding	Rate of Seeding	Yield 1st Cutting	Yield 2nd Cutting	Total Yield
Broadcast	10	1432	1736	3168
Broadcast	20	1652	1740	3392
Broadcast	30	2765	2504	5269
18-inch rows	6	2640	1856	4496
30i-nch rows	3	3046	2150	4196

University of Idaho Bulletin No. 120.

Price.....Lb. 12½c. \$10.00 per cwt.

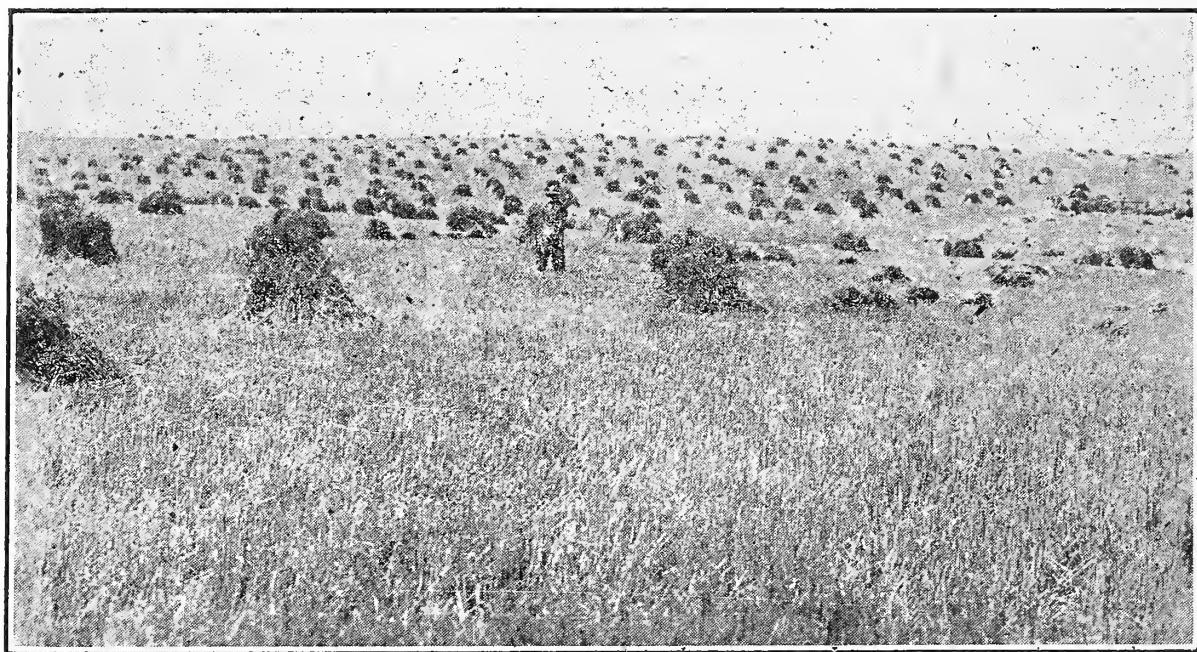
RAPE

Dwarf Essex—Seeded alone or in combination with grains, rape will make an abundance of excellent pasture for hogs, sheep or stock cattle. Dairy cows should not be pastured on it as the milk will be tainted as when turnips are fed. The crop withstands freezing and affords pasture well into the winter or until the ground freezes up. 15c per lb, \$12.50 per cwt.

VETCH

Spring or Common—A legume that should be used more generally as a pasture and hay crop. It may be seeded early in the spring and affords good pasture or hay. 15c per lb, \$10.00 per cwt.

Winter or Hairy Vetch—Is generally seeded in the fall as winter wheat but may be seed in the spring. The seed is smaller than the spring variety and does not require as much per acre. Cwt., \$33.



40 bushels of wheat after peas.

FIELD PEAS—NOTICE, IMPORTANT

All of our pea seed offered for sale has been thoroughly fumigated and guaranteed to be free from live weevil. Below are listed principal varieties of field pea seed used in this locality, which we have for sale or contract:

Alaska—One of the popular field varieties used for more purposes than any other. Principal uses—Canners Seed, Truck Gardeners, Seed Houses, Commercial, whole or split. It is an early maturing, smooth seeded blue green in color, medium size, very hardy for early planting, vines growing about two feet high. Generally recognized as being the earliest and best of all the blue smooth varieties.

Pure strain stock, per cwt.\$4.00

Blue Bell—Largely used for commercial, whole or split peas and for stock feed, both as hay and grain. The seed is large, blue green and smooth, vines prolific, growing about three feet high, heavy yielder and requires about ten days longer to mature than the Alaska.

Pure strain stock, per cwt.\$4.00

Unless Grimm Alfalfa is CERTIFIED you have no assurance that it is true Grimm.

White Canada—Used for commercial, whole or split pea, and for stock feeding. The seed is medium size, white to yellow and smooth, heavy viners, grow about the same as the Blue Bell.

Machine run, per cwt. \$ 4.00

Bangalia—One of the earliest maturing varieties, and one of the best yielders. The United States government imported this seed originally from India about eight years ago and it has become one of the popular varieties for feeding, but is not suitable for table use, or commercial purposes. The seed is small, smooth running from dark green to light green in color. Short vine, but lots of foliage, about two feet in height.

Machine run stock, per cwt. \$ 4.00

Kaiser or McAdoo—A medium late maturing stock pea. Has large irregular shape seed gray in color with heavy sprinkling of brown to purple specks. Heavy yeelder, vigorous heavy growth of vines, about three and one-half feet high.

Machine run stock, per cwt. \$ 4.00

White Eye Marrowfat—A tall growing, late maturing, white seeded variety. Heavy vines, large podded. One of the most popular commercial varieties. Also an excellent table variety, green or dry.

Hand picked stock, per cwt. \$ 4.00

Black Eye Marrowfat—Similar to the White Eye in growth but not so large seeded, and with a black eye.

Machine run, per cwt. \$ 4.00

FERTILIZERS

Gypsum or Land Plaster is a natural rock fertilizer consisting mainly of hydrated Calcium Sulphate. It is a valuable crop food for the Legume crops, alfalfa, and the clovers in particular. It supplies the necessary sulphur and by stimulating the growth of the crops to which it is applied, increases the development of the nitrogen fixing bacteria thereby increasing the production of protein from a given area and at the same time increases the amount of nitrogen stored in the soil for the use of future crops. This benefit after all is the principal one received from the growing of Legume crops. Increase it to the utmost by the application of Land Plaster.

Application—The fertilizer should be applied either in the fall or early spring sowing broadcast by hand or with a special fertilizer seeder. Cultivation of the soil with a spring tooth harrow or ordinary spike tooth harrow will not only aid the crop but will help in securing rapid solution of the Gypsum. Price, \$18.00 per ton.

Sodium Nitrate is a soluable nitrogen fertilizer and in the Inland Empire its use should be more general in the orchards. Yields have been doubled by the application of five pounds per tree. And with the increase of yield the quality and size is invariably increased also. Prunes, apples and cherries respond wonderfully to the application of Sodium Nitrate. 5c per lb, \$4.50 per cwt.

POULTRY FEEDS

We are equipped to grind, grade, and mix feeds in exact proportions. Only sound, wholesome grains are used and they are mixed in exact proportions as recommended by the poultry department of the University of Idaho and Washington State College.

Most farms already contain sufficient weeds. Don't add to the list by sowing low grade seeds.

CHICK FEED

For all varieties of young poultry from hatching to four weeks or older, Selected grains, properly ground and screened with bone, beef meal, etc., added to make properly balanced rations. 5c per lb, \$3.50 per cwt.

Growing Food—Suitable for meeding chicks after the fourth week. Is curser ground than the chick feed and contains only grains. 6c per lb, \$4.50 per cwt.

Laying Mash—A well-balanced ground food for either wet or dry feeding. Suitable for hopper feeding for growing chicks or laying hens. \$4.00 per cwt.

Scratch Food—All grain, properly balanced and suitable for feeding in litter in conjunction with the laying mash. \$3.50 per cwt.

Tankage—Finely ground and free from adulteration. 5c per lb, \$3.50 per cwt.

Ground Bone—5c per lb., \$4 per cwt.

Grit—Chick and hen size. 2c per lb., \$1.50 per cwt.

Eastern Oyster Shells—Free from dust and waste. 3c per lb., \$2.25 per cwt.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We are in position to supply large quantities of vegetable plants and can supply all kinds listed below, in their proper season. Transplanted plants are much stronger rooted and worth twice the price asked for seeding plants. Prices given are for transplanted stock, if you want seeding stock, write us.

Cabbage.

	Post Paid	Not Prepaid	
	Dozen.	Hundred	Thousand
Early Jersey Wakefield	25c	\$1.50	\$10.00
Danish Ballhead (Late)	25c	1.50	10.00

Cauliflower.

	Post Paid	Not Prepaid	
	Dozen.	Hundred	Thousand
Early Snowball	25c	\$1.50	\$10.00
White Plume	20c	1.50	10.00

Celery.

Fine, healthy, cut back plants kept growing all the time.

	Post Paid	Not Prepaid	
	Dozen.	Hundred	Thousand
Early and Late Varieties	25c	\$1.50	\$10.00

Tomatoes.

Earliana—The best for the northwest. Early, red, tomato. Big, strong plants, lots of roots and properly hardened to resist beetle and cold winds.

	Post Paid	Not Prepaid	
	Dozen.	Hundred	Thousand
	35c	\$2.00	\$14.00

QUEEN HOT WATER INCUBATORS

The QUEEN hot water incubator is the acknowledged leader in the incubator world. The manufacturers have followed a wise policy of giving value received in all the machines they have put out and today there is no better constructed machine on the market.

Construction: The wood parts of the QUEEN are of California Redwood, double walled and thoroughly insulated. Redwood itself is a good non-conductor of heat and has the further advantage of not shrinking, warping or checking under varying conditions of climate. The water system is of heavy copper which insures long life of this vital part of the machine. The lamp is made substantially and is of the most approved type of construction insuring safety and efficient heating ability.

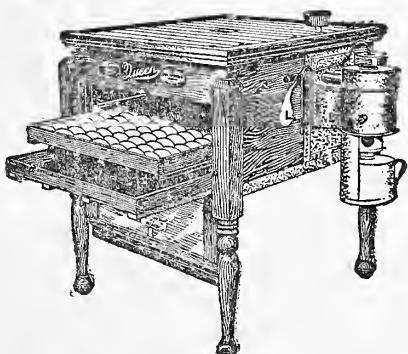
The water heating is far superior to hot air. The pipes in the QUEEN are so arranged that the corners of the egg chamber will always be as warm as any other portion and the air does not have the tendency to become as dry as superheated air in the hot air types. In other words the air which circulates thru the egg chamber in the QUEEN is of the same quality as that in the room in which the incubator is being operated.



It's up to us to help keep up the food supply and keep food prices from going too high.

You can help cut your own cost of living by putting a few eggs into a

Queen Incubator



The Queen will do the rest—you can depend upon it. It is one of the few very good incubators on the market today.

We sell the Queen because we are here to stay and cannot afford to trifle with your eggs. Come in and see how a Queen operates. (5)

copper and the lamp bracket is somewhat different. The lamp itself is the same as in the Queen.

No. 20	Capacity 70 eggs	Price....\$21.50
No. 21	Capacity 130 eggs	Price.... 35.75
No. 22	Capacity 220 eggs	Price.... 43.50

No.	Capacity	Price
1	85 eggs	\$ 30.00
2	135 eggs	43.50
3	180 eggs	51.50
4	275 eggs	65.90
5	400 eggs	77.50
25	600 eggs	115.00



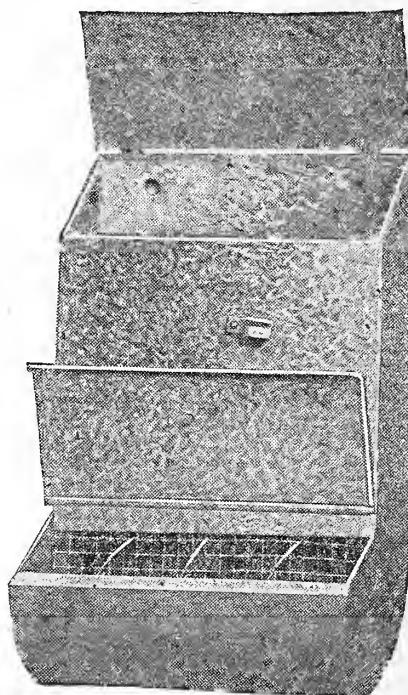
TYPE K

To meet the demand for a lower priced incubator the Queen people have placed on the market their "K" type machines. The same principles are embodied in this line as in the QUEEN but the construction is not so substantial. Redwood is used and the chamber is thoroughly insulated as in the Queen. The heating system is constructed of aluminoid instead of

QUEEN BROODER STOVES

The QUEEN Brooder Stoves are unexcelled for brooding chicks. They burn coal and with the thermostat regulating both draft and check dampers insures a uniform temperature thruout the room in which they are operated. There is no danger from crowding or piling up of the chicks when the QUEEN is used. They will be as comfortable at the edge of the hover as at the center.

No. 1	Capacity 600 chicks	Price....\$25.50
No. 2	Capacity 1000 chicks	Price.... 31.50



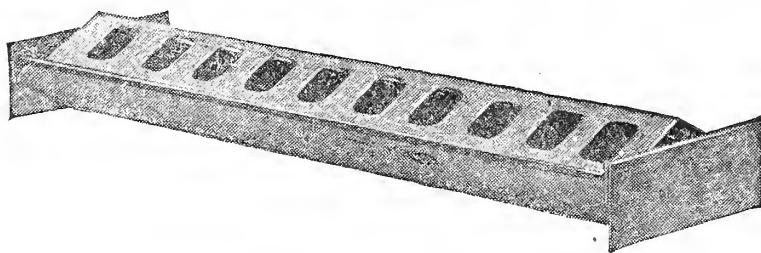
DRY MASH HOPPER

This hopper is essential for the feeding of mash. It hangs on the wall and does not require any floor space. Its curved bottom allows the mash to feed freely and will never bank up or clog. Made in two sizes.

Small size, length 12 inches, capacity 16 quarts, weight 4 lbs., price.....\$2.00

Large size, length 24 inches, capacity 32 quarts, weight 7 lbs., price.....\$3.00

FEED TROUGHS



Made of one piece of sheet iron, gable shaped, perforated top. Prevents waste of feed.
10 inch size, price.... 35¢
One-half dozen ...\$1.75
20 inch size, price.... 40¢
One-half dozen ...\$2.00

AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

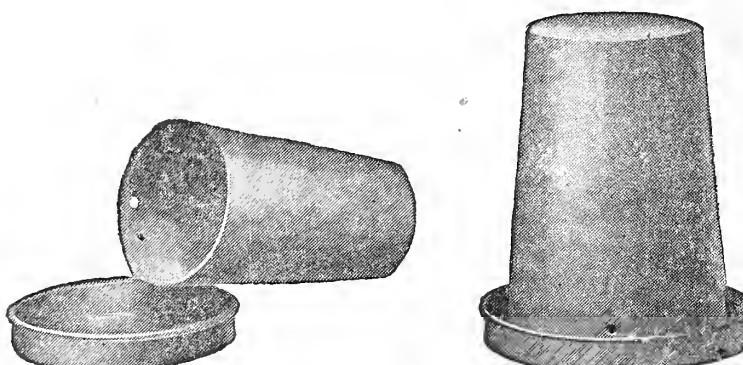
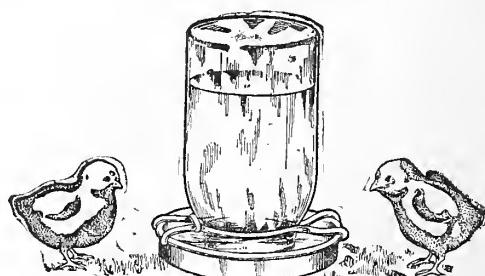
Indispensable for feeding and watering chicks. Fits any size mason jars. Pan made of heavy zinc. We do not furnish jars.

5 inch Pan—Price..... 20¢

One-half dozen\$1.00

6 inch Pan—Price 25¢

One-half dozen\$1.25



DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Metal, without pans.
One quart size—

Price each 35¢
One-half dozen ...\$1.75

Two quart size—

Price each 50¢
One-half dozen ...\$2.50

PLANTING TABLE

VEGETABLES	VARIETIES RECOMMENDED	AMOUNT OF SEED	DEPTH TO PLANT	DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS	DISTANCE APART IN ROWS	TIME OF PLANTING
Leaf Lettuce..	Early Curled Simpson.....	1 oz. to 150 feet..	1 to 2 in.	12 to 18 inches	4 inches	Early Spring
Spinach	Bloomsdale Savoy	1 oz. to 100 feet..	1 to 2 in.	18 inches	2 inches	Early Spring
Radishes	French Breakfast, Icicle.....	1 oz. to 100 feet..	1/2 inch	18 to 24 inches	1 to 2 ins.	Early Spring
Turnips	Purple Top Globe	1 oz. to 100 feet..	1/2 inch	3 feet	6 inches	Early Spring
Peas	Alaska, American Wonder Gradus	1 qt. to 100 feet..	3 inches	12 to 18 inches	Early Spring
Head Lettuce.	Hanson	1/4 to 1 oz. to 100 feet	1/2 inch	4 inches	Early Spring
Early Cabbage	Early Jersey Wakefield.....	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	1/2 inch	3 feet	2 feet	Early Spring
Early Cauliffr.	Early Snowball	1 oz. to 2000 pts.	1/2 inch	3 inches	2 feet	Transplanted
Celery	Golden Self-Blanching	1-3 oz. to 100 feet..	1/2 inch	3 to 4 feet..	5 inches	Transplanted
Beets	Early Blood Turnip	1 oz. to 50 feet..	1/2 inch	18 ins. to 2 ft..	3 inches	July 1 Transplant
Carrots	Denver Half—Long	1 oz. to 100 feet..	1/2 inch	18 inc. to 2 ft..	2 to 4 ins.	Early Spring
Parsnips	Hollow Crown	1 oz. to 200 feet..	1/2 inch	18 inc. to 2 ft..	2 to 4 ins.	Early Spring
Onions	Yellow Danvers, Red Weatherfield	1 oz. to 100 feet..	1/2 inch	12 inches	4 inches	Early Spring
Beans	Stringless Green Pod, Golden Wax.	2-3 inch	3 feet	Early Spring
Late Cabbage.	Danish Ballhead	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	1/2 inch	3 feet	2 feet	Early Spring
Late Cauliffr.	Autumn Giant	1 oz. to 2000 plants	1/2 inch	3 feet	2 feet	Early Spring
Corn	Golden Bantam	1/4 to 1/2 lb., 100 hills	2 inches	3 feet	2 feet	Late Spring
Muskmelon	Rocky Ford, Netted Gem	2 oz. to 100 hills.	1 inch	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	Transplant
Watermelon	Kleechley Sweets	4 oz. to 100 hills.	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	Transplant
Cucumber	Boston Pickling	1 to 2 oz., 100 hills.	1/2 inch	4 to 6 feet	4 to 6 feet	Late Spring
Squash	Bush Scallop, Hubbard	1 oz. to 20 hills.	1 to 2 in.	5 to 9 feet	5 to 9 feet	Late Spring
Pumpkins	Small Sugar	Same as Squash.	2 inches	8 to 9 feet	8 to 9 feet	Late Spring
Tomatoes	Earianna	1 oz. to 2000 pts.	4 feet	4 feet	4 feet	Transplanted, June 1
Eggplants	Black Beauty	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	2 feet	2 feet	2 feet	Transplanted, June 1
Peppers	Ruby King	1 oz. to 1500 pts.	2 feet	12 to 18 ins.	12 to 18 ins.	Transplanted, June 1

Don't Buy

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED that is not CERTIFIED

Field or Grass Seeds that are not State Tested

CONSULT YOUR COUNTY AGENT

Our Specials

RUSTLERS WHITE DENT CORN

FIELD PEAS

SUDAN GRASS

(See Idaho Bulletin 120)

ALFALFAS

CLOVERS

LAND PLASTER

NITRATE SODA

**We Are After the Business
With Quality and Price**
